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267 RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

1916-1917
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INDEXED

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of
**Fruit Trees, Berry
Plants, Grape Vines Etc.**



BARNES' NURSERIES

COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Office at end of College Hill car line. Established in 1855 nearly 60 years ago

Our Location, High Quality Stock Methods of Business and Rules

IT HAS been nearly sixty years since the founder of *Barnes' Nurseries*, Mr. M. Barnes, made the first plantings for the local trade, here in Southwestern Ohio, and, no doubt, to our favorable location, strict attention to the business and the best interests of our patrons, the steady growth of our business is due; until now our customers are in nearly every state in the Union and some foreign countries.

We wish to thank our many customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and at the same time we earnestly solicit a full share of your future trade, believing that we are now in better position than ever before to handle your orders safely and promptly and to your entire satisfaction.

We have aimed to include in our assortment the best varieties in each class, both for market and family use, and all who place their orders in our care may rely on our giving our most careful attention to their best interests.

Sincerely yours,

M. BARNES,
J. J. BARNES.

Introductory

OUR LOCATION—Office, Cellars and Packing Grounds are just inside of the northern city limits, at the corner of Hamilton Avenue and North Bend road. Take College Hill cars at **Fountain Square**, which come direct to our office without change. We are still growing stock at our Groesbeck place, and in other most favorable localities nearby under contract.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS—We use the greatest care to have all trees, etc., true to label, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace all trees, etc., that prove not true to label, free, or refund amount paid. It is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any more than the amount originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue to label. All orders accepted under these conditions only.

PACKING usually begins in the fall, about October 10th, and continues as long as weather will permit, until ground freezes hard. In the spring, about 1st to 15th of March, and continues to latter part of April or middle of May. Our personal attention is given to packing for shipment, which is always done in the very best manner, packing as light as is consistent with safe transportation.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS should always be plainly given, but when none is given, we use our best judgment. We deliver to forwarders free of charge, and in good condition, at which time our control ceases, and also our responsibility.

PRICES in our list apply when quantity specified is taken. However, 5, 35 and 350 will be furnished at the 10, 100 and 1,000 rate, respectively.

VARIETIES—It is customary among Nurserymen, should the supply of a variety be exhausted—which is certain to occur in all nurseries at times—to substitute in its place, a sort of the same time of ripening and similar in other respects, or to give the value in another grade of same variety ordered. Mark your order, "**No Substitution**," if you do not wish us to do this. Customers leaving selection of varieties to us should state the general character of soil, whether low or upland, rich or poor, and whether the fruit is wanted for family use, near market or shipping.

TERMS CASH, except by special agreement otherwise. If desired, goods can be sent C.O.D. by express, or by freight, with sight draft attached to bill of lading and payable at your bank or express office as soon as trees arrive, provided that 20 per cent of amount of bill is enclosed with order.

REMITTANCES may be made by money order on Cincinnati, Ohio, check, bank draft or registered letter. Stamps accepted for small amounts, below one dollar.

We are prepared to furnish almost anything in the nursery line, but in this list, we have only included the most desirable and popular varieties. If others are wanted, we shall be pleased to have you correspond with us in regard to your wants.

Special Rates in large lots. Call or write.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING

We cannot attempt to give complete instructions on all points in the small space we have in this catalogue, but will mention a few of the more important. All who plant trees, etc., should get a work on *Fruit Culture* that will furnish full and reliable instructions for the care and management of same.

The Preparation of the Soil—For fruit trees the soil should be well drained, either naturally or artificially, as they will not thrive or live on a soil saturated with stagnant moisture. It should be well prepared by plowing beforehand, the deeper the better. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizer must be applied by turning under green crops or decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth on fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees—In regard to this important operation there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must

be restored by proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the tree, as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees—These, as sent from the nursery, vary from 5 to 7 feet high, with naked stems and trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming the head. These branches should be all cut back to within three or four buds of their base, with center leader longest. This lessens the demand upon the roots and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots, up to the sound wood. In case of older trees, of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion. As a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous, some may be cut out entirely.

PLANTING—In the first place dig holes large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold the tree in an upright position and another shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on, to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather, early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting too deep. The trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery.

Staking—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and stake.

Mulching—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring or fall planting; it prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

After Culture—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until they are at least of bearing size.

Treatment of Trees that Have Been Frozen in the Packages or Received During Frosty Weather—Place the package unopened in a cellar or some such place, cool but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting should be laid in trenches in a slanting position: to avoid the winds, the situation should also be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops will afford good protection.

DISTANCES BETWEEN TREES IN PLANTATIONS

Standard Apples—30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soils, 25 feet may be enough.

Standard Pears and Cherries—18 feet apart each way, and the Dwarf-growing varieties, Dukes and Morellos, at 16 feet.

Standard Plums, Peaches and Apricots—16 feet apart each way.

Quinces—10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Dwarf Pears—10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is preferable when land is not scarce.

Dwarf Apples (Bushes)—6 feet apart.

Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries—3 to 4 feet apart.

Blackberries—6 to 7 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2,729	At 15 feet apart each way.....	200
At 5 feet apart each way.....	1,742	At 18 feet apart each way.....	135
At 6 feet apart each way.....	1,200	At 20 feet apart each way.....	110
At 8 feet apart each way.....	680	At 25 feet apart each way.....	70
At 10 feet apart each way.....	430	At 30 feet apart each way.....	50
At 12 feet apart each way.....	325		

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one foot gives each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.



Apples

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture is the Apple. By making judicious selections in varieties, a constant succession of this valuable and profitable fruit may be had throughout the year.

SUMMER

Astrachan Red. Large, roundish, deep crimson. One of the best early market apples. Hardy, vigorous and productive. July.

Benoni. Medium size, deep red; excellent flavor. A free grower and good bearer. July and August.

Carolina Red June. Small, deep red; a good bearer and a free grower. First of July.

Early Harvest. Medium to large, flat; yellow; splendid for cooking. A moderate grower and very productive. July.

Golden Sweet. Large, golden yellow; rich and sweet, excellent flavor; a great bearer. The best sweet apple known. August.

Yellow Transparent—A very desirable and beautiful variety; that usually bears the first year after planting, often bearing in the nursery rows; medium size, round, ovate; pale waxen yellow; when fully ripe, pleasantly acid, tender and good; ripens in July, before Early Harvest. A free grower, and very productive. The best early apple.

AUTUMN

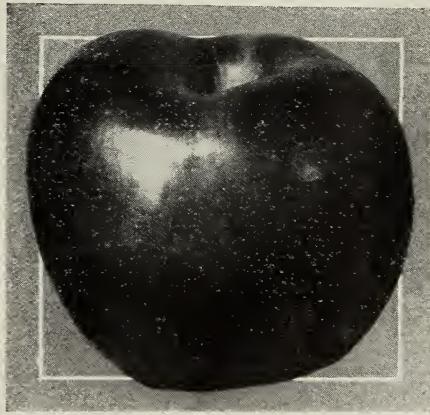
Duchess of Oldenberg. Medium to large, striped red and yellow; rich sub-acid flavor; an early and abundant bearer of exceedingly handsome fruit. Free grower. August-September.

Fameuse (or Snow Apple). Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, melting and delicious; hardy, vigorous and productive. October to December.

Keswick Codlin. Large, pale yellow; excellent for cooking; acid; vigorous and productive; early and abundant bearer. August.

Maiden's Blush. Large, pale yellow, with red blush; pleasant, sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. September.

Rambo. Medium yellow, striped red; tender, rich and good; vigorous and productive. October and December.



STAYMAN'S WINESAP

Wealthy. Few varieties so hardy and productive yield fruit of so good quality. Medium size, smooth, dark red. An early and abundant bearer. September.

Wolf River. Large, greenish yellow, flushed with crimson; flesh white, spicy, sub-acid; half tender. September.

WINTER

Arkansas Black. A large, handsome, crimson-black apple. Perfectly smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted with white; flesh yellow, juicy and delicious; keeping late. December to April.



ROME BEAUTY

Baldwin. Large, bright red; good quality, vigorous and productive. December to March.

Ben Davis (N. Y. Pippin, Ky. Streak, etc.). Large, handsome striped. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive; variable in flavor. A valuable sort. December to March.

Gano. An improved Ben Davis, adding to the good qualities of that variety; a much more handsome apple, of deep dark red, that meets a ready sale in market. December to March.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium to large, rich golden yellow; tree hardy, vigorous and productive. An apple of the highest quality and worthy of general cultivation. December and January.

Jonathan. Medium size, red, first quality; a poor grower and very productive. November to April.

King (Tompkins Co.). A superb red apple of very large size and fair quality; flesh slightly coarse, but tender, vigorous and productive. November to January.

M. B. Twig. A very large and showy dark red apple, from Arkansas, where it is largely planted as better than Winesap. Vigorous, hardy and productive. November to April.

McIntosh Red. This variety suggests the fine and handsome Fameuse in ap-

pearance, and in the quality of its white and tender flesh. November to February.

Northern Spy. Large, striped yellow and red; delicious flavor. A rapid, upright grower. Drops badly in some localities. January to June.

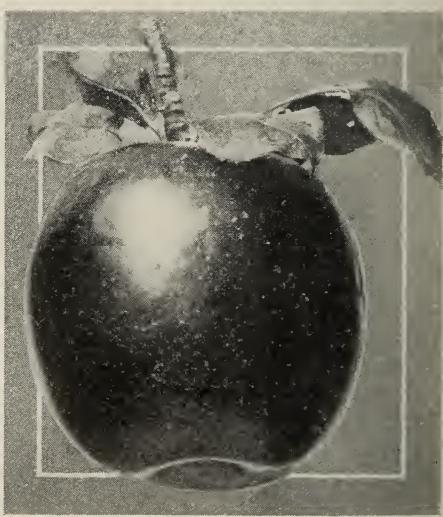
Roman Beauty. Large, light yellow ground, striped with red, tender and juicy; yellow flesh; bears heavy annual crops. One of the very best winter apples for this locality. December to May.

Smith Cider. Large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; has a peculiar flavor; very prolific. November to March.

Stark. Large, roundish, golden green, with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. Tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundant regular crops. One of our best apples. January to May.

Stayman Winesap. Larger and more prolific than Winesap. We especially recommend this as one of the very best market apples; it is being planted extensively in a commercial way.

Talman Sweet. Of medium size, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich, sweet; valuable for baking. November to April.



JONATHAN

Twenty-Ounce. So extremely large and handsome that it is always a good sort for market; flesh coarse, but with pleasant flavor; productive. October to January.

Wagener. A fine, deep red apple, medium to large, striped red and yellow, well flavored. Tree bears young and yields good annual crops. December to May.

Winesap. The well-known deep red market apple, medium size, good quality; an abundant yielder; moderate grower. December to May.

Winter Banana. Fine, vigorous grower; large healthy foliage, early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden yellow, usually shaded bright crimson; flesh fine grained, rich sub-acid; aromatic; highest quality. One of the best dessert apples.

Yellow Bellflower. Fruit large, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with sprightly aromatic flavor. An excellent fruit of highest quality; tree a free grower of spreading habit. December.

York Imperial. A very good market and shipping apple; long esteemed for its productiveness, and the good quality of its fruit, which is quite distinct and attractive in appearance; of medium size, smooth, clear waxy yellow, flushed with carmine; flesh yellow, firm and of delightful flavor. December to February.

SOME NEW APPLES

Delicious. This remarkable variety was introduced in the West some years ago, where it has been largely planted, both for commercial and home orchards. It is seldom a new variety becomes so popular in so many different apple-growing sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy, with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest; a vigorous grower, with good foliage. A regular annual bearer and a good keeper.

King David. Said by a reliable apple grower here to resemble Jonathan very much. We have not seen or fruited this.

Ensee—This variety came from southeastern Ohio, and is said to be a seedling of Rome Beauty. Large, yellow ground, washed and striped with red and bright crimson; rich sub-acid flavor. Late autumn and early winter. Keeps well in storage. About the size and color of Rome Beauty, with the quality of Grimes or Jonathan, but more juicy than either.

Comes into bearing young, usually at four years. The combination of so many good points make it a first class variety for both home use or market.



TRANSCENDENT CRAB

Opalescent. Color light, shading to very dark crimson; skin smooth, susceptible of a very high polish, reflecting objects like a mirror; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy and good. Probably the handsomest apple ever put on the market. December to March.

Dwarf Apples. On Paradise stock, for lots or gardens of suburban home owners. These are very desirable for this purpose, as they occupy small space, come quickly into bearing, and are very satisfactory. A list of the varieties of Dwarf Apples we can supply will be furnished on application.

Crab Apples

Hyslop. Large, deep crimson; beautiful and hardy.

Transcendent. Immensely productive. An early bearer; splendid for jellies and preserving. September and October.

Siberian, Red and Yellow. Young and abundant bearers. September and October.

Montreal Beauty. Fruit large, striped yellow and red. Most beautiful of all the Crabs in appearance; bears young and abundantly. October and November.

Pears

The Pear, like a good many things desirable and valuable, cannot be had without care and attention. One of the most important points is to gather them at the proper time. Summer and Autumn Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe; winter varieties may be left until danger of frost. There is no fruit that commands a better price on the market.

SUMMER

Bartlett. A noble pear, the most popular of all; large, buttery and melting; it bears regular and abundant crops of excellent fruit. August.

Clapp's Favorite. A large pear, ripening a few days in advance of Bartlett. Should be picked ten days before it would ripen on the tree.

Julienne. Medium, bright yellow; sweet and pleasant; productive and good. First of August.

Tyson. Medium, juicy, sweet and pleasant; color yellow, with russet shadings. August.

AUTUMN

Duchess d'Angouleme. Among the largest of all our really good pears; greenish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh white, juicy, rich flavored. It succeeds as a standard, but reaches its highest perfection on the dwarf. We recommend it highly for the home garden. September.

Flemish Beauty. Large melting and sweet; very productive and hardy. September.

Garber. One of the Japan hybrids; earlier and larger than Kieffer. Hardy, bears young and abundantly. A good market variety. September.

Howell. Large, handsome, sweet and melting; vigorous, hardy and very productive. September.

Seckel. Small, yellowish brown, with a red cheek; of the highest quality; slow grower; great bearer. September.

Sheldon. Large, roundish, russet and red, of the very best quality; vigorous and prolific. October.

WINTER

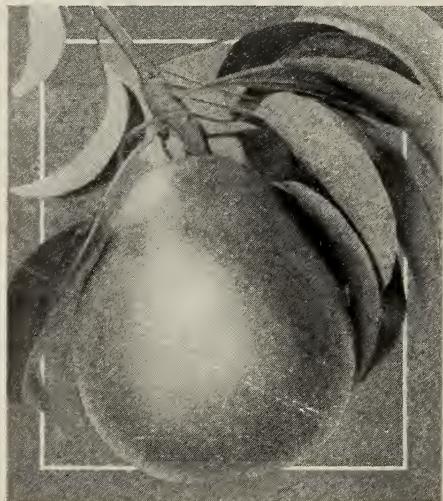
Anjou, Beurre de. Large and handsome. Butterly and melting; excellent flavor; is hardy and prolific. October and November.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large, yellow and red; a free grower and good bearer. November.

Kieffer. Large size, handsome appearance. An early and abundant annual bearer. A good keeper and shipper. One of the most profitable market varieties. November and December.

Lawrence. Large, yellow, with brown dots; buttery and rich. A free grower, and very productive. One of the best early winter pears. November and December.

Dwarf Pears. Are very desirable for small gardens, as they occupy little space. Begin to bear soon after planted, and are generally very satisfactory. The Duchess de Angouleme is our best variety on the Dwarf. List of other kinds we can furnish on the Dwarf furnished on application.



DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME

Wilder. One of the very earliest pears. Attractively colored, and of excellent quality. Always finds a ready sale in market and is largely grown by commercial orchardists; size medium to small, irregularly bell shaped, but with smooth surface; pale yellow, with shadings of russet red; flesh melting and delightful, with small core; bears good crops early and annually. July.

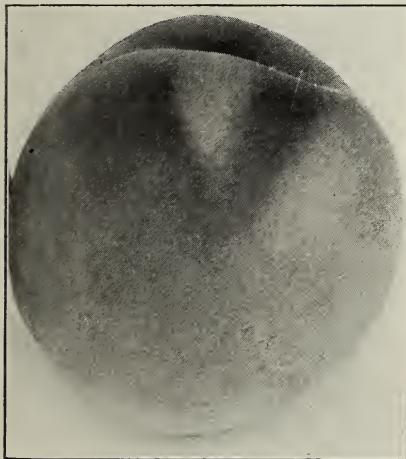
Peaches

Our Peach trees are propagated from buds taken from the best bearing trees, selecting those with the very finest fruit and the most prolific bearers. This we do every few years, and work from these trees, so selected. This, we claim, produces the very best tree, more prolific and better in all other ways than those propagated continually from the nursery. The growing of Peach trees has been a specialty with us for years, and all who trust their orders to us may depend upon getting the very best trees, **first class in every respect**. We do not grow **cheap** and **inferior** Peach trees, but aim to keep the quality high, even though it makes the first cost a little more.

Alexander. Red, white flesh; very prolific. July.

Banner. Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, firm and rich; keeps and ships well, early bearing and productive; unusually hardy in both wood and bud. Tried out in Canada for many years and said to produce good crops annually, through several seasons, when all others failed. One of the best late market kinds. Last September.

Carman. Quite large, cream color, nearly covered with red; skin very tough, protecting the tender, spicy, juicy flesh, which surpasses in quality nearly all other peaches. The tree is very hardy in bud, grows and produces well. First of July.



ELBERTA

Chair's Choice. Of large size, deep yellow, red cheek; flesh firm. A strong grower and great bearer; ripens a few days before Smock.

Champion. Very large. A sweet, rich, juicy freestone, beautifully colored, with

creamy white and crimson. A profitable, hardy and productive variety. August 10.

Crawford's Early. Large, yellow, red cheek; excellent quality, very productive. Middle of August.

Crawford's Late. Large yellow, with dull red cheek; productive; one of the best. About a month later than Early Crawford.

Crosby. Medium size and peculiar, roundish flattened shape; bright yellow, splashed with carmine; flesh yellow and of good flavor; tree hardy and immensely productive. Last of August.

Elberta. This is our leading market variety that thrives and produces well in all peach-growing sections. The fruit is large, handsome, bright yellow, overspread with crimson; juicy and good; firm, and a good shipper. Last of August.

Fitzgerald—Fruit large, brilliant, color bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow; best quality. Last of August.

Globe. Very large, rich golden yellow, with red blush; flavor luscious; very best quality; vigorous, compact and healthy in growth. Ripens with Late Crawford and lasts a week longer.

Golden Drop. Medium size, rich golden yellow, enormously productive; perfectly hardy in tree and bud. Ripens between Late Crawford and Smock. A beautiful and attractive peach. Should be in every collection.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of all early peaches. Earlier than Alexander and twice its size. The flesh is white, juicy and delicious quality, for so early a peach. First of July.

Gudgeon's Late. Large, white flesh, red cheek, of good quality and ships well; a valuable market variety, highly esteemed. Last of September.

Heath Cling. Large, white, sometimes with red cheek; juicy and sweet; excellent quality. October.

Henrietta Cling (Levy Late). Yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and good, especially valuable for its extreme lateness and keeping qualities.



CHAMPION

Large Early York (or Honest John). White, red cheek, juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive. Middle August.

Lewis. An early white-fleshed freestone of attractive color; faint red cheek; vigorous, hardy and immensely productive. A good shipper. Ripens about time of Large Early York.

Mountain Rose. Above medium size and exceedingly attractive, the white, juicy flesh is rich and delightful. Best market peach of its season and one of the best early freestones. Tree thrifty and fruitful. Early August.

Mayflower. Unlike other early kinds, it is a RED peach, absolutely red all over, even before it gets ripe enough to ship. Carries to market in fine shape and sells well, as it is the only early peach that is well colored. A strong, thrifty grower, inclined to overbear; should always be thinned.

Niagara. Originated in western New York, where it has been well tested, surpassing both Elberta and Crawford in size, color, quality and vigor; ripens between Crawford and Elberta.

Old Mixon. Large, white, with a red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and rich; hardy and productive. A most valuable sort. Ripens just after Early Crawford.

Old Mixon (Cling). Large and excellent; one of the best clingings. Last August.

Picquett's Late. Very large, yellow, red cheek; excellent flavor; productive and good. Last of September.

Reeves' Favorite. Very large, round, yellow, red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, excellent; hardy and productive. Good, reliable market peach. Mid-August.

Salway. Large, roundish, creamy yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and rich; productive and good. Ripens after Smock.

Smock Free. Medium to large, yellow, with dull red cheek, with an excess of down; not very good quality. Enormously productive. Last September.

Smock Beers. Claimed to be larger and an improvement on Smock Free. Ripens at same time.

Sneed. Medium, white; good quality; productive. July.

Stump the World. Very large, white, red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; succeeds Old Mixon in time of ripening.

Switzerland. Large white, nearly covered with red, well flavored; hardy and very prolific. A favorite market variety. First September.

Triumph. Ripens with Alexander; an abundant bearer, strong, vigorous grower. Fruit of fair size, yellow with red and crimson cheek.

Wheatland. Large, golden yellow, and shaded with crimson in the sun; juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Ripens just after Elberta.



TRIUMPH



Cherries

Cherry culture has been a success when proper attention has been given to the selection of varieties and their culture. No crop can be grown with less expense, no fruit is in greater demand nor any that sells more quickly. The demand for cherry trees is increasing every year. Eastern Colorado is planting thousands of acres of Wragg and other Morello varieties annually, and we have seldom been able to supply the demand. The hardy, thrifty varieties of the Morello type may be freely planted with confidence of profit.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS

Black German. Large, purplish black; mild and pleasant; vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, an immense bearer; popular in all parts of the country. First to middle of June.

Black Tartarian. This is the same as Black German, except the Black German has proved to be harder.

Bing. Very large, dark brown, almost black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. Originated on the Pacific coast, where it is considered one of the most profitable varieties. July.

Governor Wood. Large, light red, juicy, rich and delicious. A vigorous grower and great bearer. One of the best. First of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a vigorous, erect grower

and enormously productive; ripens late; valuable for canning.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow; red cheek in the sun; firm, juicy and delicious. Tree erect, vigorous and productive.

DUKES AND MORRELLOS

Baldwin. Large, round, slightly sub-acid, sweetest and richest of the Morello type. A fine, upright grower, remarkable for earliness, hardiness and productivity. June.

Early Richmond. An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking and marketing. Tree a free grower; hardy, healthy and unusually productive. First to middle of June.

Early May (Pie Cherry, Rareripe, etc.). Same as Early Richmond.

Large Montmorency. Large, red, hardy and productive; two weeks later than Early Richmond. A profitable variety.



Plums

Bradshaw. A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Tree erect and vigorous; very productive. Valuable for market. Middle August.

German Prune. Medium, purple, rich and fine; vigorous and very productive. Last of August.

Green Gage. Medium, flatish round, yellowish green, marbled with red; flesh green, rich and luscious; very productive. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium size, violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer. First of September.

Moore's Arctic. Medium size, purplish black; thin skin, fine flavor; great bearer, extremely hardy. A profitable market sort. August.

Ponds. A very large and showy English plum; oval shape, reddish violet; flesh yellow and sugary, but rather coarse. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Shropshire Damson. Medium size, dark purple, highly esteemed for preserving. Tree vigorous and very productive. A profitable market sort. First to 15th of September.

JAPAN, or ORIENTAL PLUMS

Abundance. Of medium size, large when thinned; amber with markings of red; juicy, sweet, good quality. May be picked when it begins to color; will keep a long time, color well and be almost as rich as if ripened on the tree. A strong point for market growers. Usually the fruit should be thinned to prevent over-bearing. July.

Burbank. When properly thinned, the fruit of this plum is very large, 5 to 6 inches in circumference, nearly round, and bright cherry red, making it very tempting in appearance; its deep yellow flesh is sweet, meaty and quite firm, keeping and shipping fine. Tree vigorous and spreading; needs close pruning. Last July.

October Purple. Bears abundant crops of large, round, reddish-purple plums, of good quality. One of the largest and strongest growing Japan plums. The best for late market.

Red June. The great early market plum. Fruit medium to large, deep vermillion red, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid; half cling, pit small. Tree hardy and productive, upright and vigorous. Very early.

Apricot

Large Early Golden. Medium, roundish ovate; orange, bright red in the sun; rich, juicy and excellent; freestone and very productive. Middle of July.

Moorpark. Yellow, with red cheek; is juicy, sweet and rich; freestone; very productive.

Royal. Large, yellow, juicy, rich and delicious. A very fine variety.

Quinces

Bourgeat. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others, yielding immense crops, fruiting at three and four years in nursery rows. Fruit of largest size, round, rich, golden color; smooth, very tender when cooked; has been kept until February in good condition.

Champion. Larger than Orange; a prolific and constant bearer; a vigorous grower and early bearer; more oval in shape than Orange, in quality equal to it. A long keeper; ripens late.

Meech. An early bearing and productive sort, best quality, pear shape, orange yellow, very large, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; unsurpassed for cooking; quite early.

Orange (or Apple). Large, bright golden yellow; very productive and excellent flavor. This is the most popular and widely cultivated of all. October.

Mulberry

New American. Vigorous grower, very hardy and productive. The best variety for fruit. June to September.



PERFECTION

Currants

Fay's Prolific. Color deep red; stems longer than Cherry and hold their size to the end of the stem better; quality first class; not so acid as Cherry. A great bearer, and profitable, but requires good soil and high cultivation.

London Market. This has been fruiting in Michigan for many years, where it is now extensively planted, and thought to be the best variety for that great fruit state. Plant very vigorous; good foliage, which it holds through the season. An enormous bearer; ripens with Victoria, but is larger in both bunch and berry. Good for home garden or market.

Perfection. The only small fruit ever awarded the gold medal of the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society. A cross between Fay's and White Grape, retaining the valuable characteristics of both parents. Beautiful bright red, as large or larger than Fay's and holds its size to end

of bunch; easy to pick. A great bearer, superior to any other large sort; less acid and better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. Good, healthy foliage; vigorous grower, and if kept well cultivated and fertilized, they will produce heavy crops regularly of extra size fruit of highest quality. One of the very best.

Red Dutch. The standard old variety; excellent and well known. A great bearer and a profitable market sort.

Victoria. Large, bright red; bunches extremely long; medium size, excellent quality; good grower; very productive. Late.

Wilder. A strong grower, very productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright red color; hangs on bush a long time in good condition. Ripens with Fay's.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white; very mild flavor; excellent quality. The best white currant.



Gooseberries

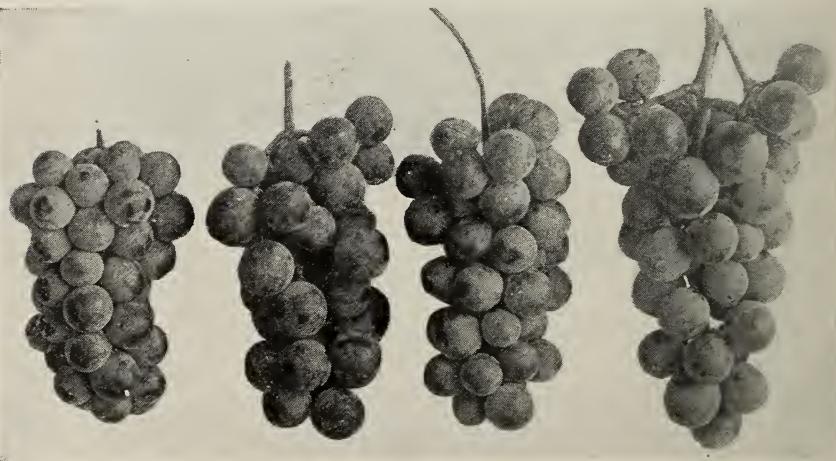
Downing. Fruit large, whitish green; flesh soft, juicy and good. A vigorous grower; very productive and usually free from mildew.

Houghton's. The old standard sort; medium size, pale red, sweet and tender; slender, spreading shoots; enormously productive. Very good.

Josselyn. This has been thoroughly tested among leading older varieties and is less subject to mildew of leaf and fruit than any of them. Fruit of large

size, smooth and of good flavor; bush very hardy, with clean, healthy foliage, and bears fine crops of bright red fruit. It is the one large gooseberry that can be planted with entire confidence.

Industry. Fruit large, oval, dark red berry, beautiful and of best quality. Less subject to mildew than are other foreign kinds, and perhaps the best for our climate. Remarkably vigorous and productive. The best foreign sort for our section.



Grapes

Brighton (Red). Bunches large; berries medium to large, of good flavor. An excellent early grape.

Catawba (Red). Bunches and berry large. A fine table and wine grape; requires favored soils and situations for best results. Quality first class. September 15th.

Campbell's Early (Black). Is a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; productive. Its keeping and shipping qualities are equaled by no other early grape. Ripens with Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, glossy black, with blue bloom; sweet and juicy. Seeds few and small; part readily from the pulp. Stands at the head of early black grapes for quality.



MOORE'S EARLY

Concord (Black). The well-known standard variety; it succeeds wherever grapes will grow; both bunch and berry large; hardy, productive and reliable.

Delaware. Bunch small and compact; berries small, light red, of very highest quality. Early.

Elvira. Small, white, both bunch and berry very compact, exceedingly productive and hardy. Late.

Diamond. Leading early white grape, ripening before Moore's Early; excellent quality, juicy, few seeds; almost free from pulp. Above medium size. Vigorous, hardy and productive.

Green Mountain. The earliest of the white grapes, of very highest quality, hardy and prolific; both berry and cluster of good size.

Ives. Of medium size, both cluster and berry; sweet and pulpy, with some foxiness. A good wine grape, should hang on the vines awhile after coloring.

Lindley. Bunch and berry medium size, rich red, very handsome and attractive, tender, sweet and rich; hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens soon after Delaware.

Martha. Bunch of fair size, berry large, greenish white, with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with very little pulp; juicy, sweet and rich, hardy and productive; ripens with Concord.

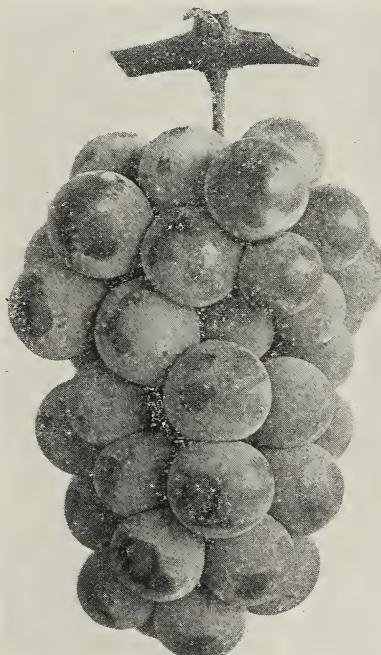
Moore's Early. Bunch medium, berry large, black, with heavy bloom. Very hardy, vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks in advance of Concord; juicy, sweet and excellent in quality.

Niagara. This occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord does among the black; bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin, but tough; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. First September.

Pocklington. Bunch and berries large when fully ripe a light golden yellow; juicy, tender, sweet, with very little pulp; thoroughly hardy, strong grower, free from mildew; productive, late. One of the best white varieties.

Worden (Black). Splendid grape of the Concord type; larger, better quality and earlier, vigorous, hardy, productive and good quality.

Woodruff Red. One of the best of the red grapes. A profitable market sort, with large, light red clusters and berries of good quality; ripens early, keeps long and ships well. An ironclad in hardness; makes a healthy, vigorous growth and bears good crops.



WORDEN

Blackberries

Early Harvest. Very early, medium size, sweet and of best quality; vigorous, hardy and productive.

Snyder. Old standard variety; hardy, enormously productive. A good market variety. Early.

Wilson, Jr. Large and productive early blackberry, ripens evenly, sweet as soon as black; brings highest market price.

Eldorado. This is one of the very best. Vigorous, hardy and productive; berries large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste; no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking, with quality unimpaired.

Mesereau. Strong grower, upright and stout canes. One of our hardiest blackberries. An enormous producer of extra fine berries, which are brilliant black and hold their color well; extra quality, sweet, rich, melting, without core. A good shipper and keeper; ripens with Snyder.

Rathbun. Of very large size, resembling Wilson, and fully its equal, adding ironclad hardiness to its good qualities; sweet and luscious, no core, but firm enough to ship.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia. A low-growing or trailing blackberry; hardy, healthy and remarkably productive. The fruit, which ripens early, is often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 1 inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious.



ELDORADO

Raspberries

RASPBERRIES, RED

Columbian. Large, purplish color, rather soft, rich, sprightly flavor; good for canning, jam, jellies, etc.; vigorous and productive.

King. Best early red; strong grower; hardy and productive; firm. A good shipper, large size; bright scarlet color; ripens with the earliest.

Marlboro. Large size, light crimson; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive.

St. Regis (Everbearing). Yields a crop of fruit the season it is planted. Planted in early April, gave ripe berries June 20th of the same year. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continuing on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor; very prolific; first or main crop is equal to any red variety

known; stocky, strong grower, abundance dark green foliage. All should give it a trial.

BLACK

Cumberland. Undoubtedly the best of all the blacks. Healthy, vigorous grower, sending up stout, stocky, well-branched canes, that produce immense crops of the finest berries. Very large, firm; good quality. A good keeper and shipper. The most profitable market variety. Mid-season.

Gregg. A leading standard sort for market for many years; very prolific, large size, firm, meaty; berries covered with heavy bloom. Late.

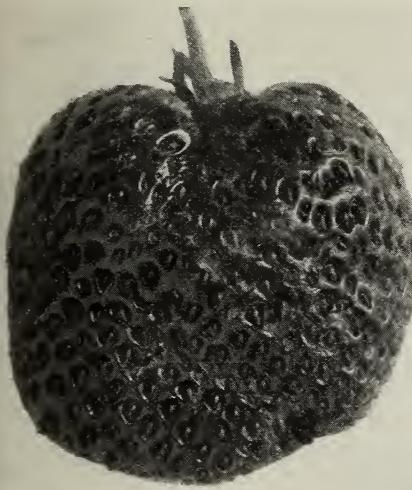
Kansas. As large as Gregg, better color. Jet black, almost free from bloom; firm; of best quality. A heavy cropper; handsome appearance and very attractive; brings highest market price. Early.

Strawberries

Bubach No. 5 (P). Large size and very productive; plant a vigorous grower; lacks firmness; ripens mid-season.

Gandy. A reliable late variety; berries bright crimson; very uniform in size and shape; large and firm; plants vigorous and healthy.

Haverland (P). A very large and uniform early berry; ripens with Crescent; very productive; ripens up evenly; of good quality and as firm as Crescent; of bright red color, very attractive and showy in appearance. One of the leading early market sorts.



SENATOR DUNLAP

Senator Dunlap. Plant resembles Warfield; rampant runner; should be restricted in its production of plants; fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy; firm, splendid keeper and shipper; excellent quality. One of the best for canning. Ripens early and continues a long time.

Warfield (P). Its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productivity and vigor make it exceedingly popular; ripens with Crescent, and is superseding that kind for a reliable market sort.

Asparagus

Conover's Colossal. The old standard sort, deep green shoots, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, are sent up in great profusion from the crowns.

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces numbers of thick, white shoots; most attractive and profitable for canning.

Barr's Mammoth. One of the finest varieties; large and early, of fine appearance. Meets with a ready sale on the market.

Palmetto. A very early variety of even, regular size; green. Sells at top prices on account of its great size and beauty. Some years it is on the market ten days before other sorts.

Giant Argentenil. New French variety that makes crowns strong enough for cutting before any other sort, and yields enormous crops of mammoth, tender stalks.

Rhubarb

Linnæus. Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

Queen. Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stalks of finest quality of decided pink. For canning or cooking quality unsurpassed.

Formulas

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40 to 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. The liquid is then ready for immediate use, but will keep indefinitely. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to above formula. Use for rots, molds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

Any of the Agricultural Experiment Stations will furnish bulletins so arranged that the grower may see at a glance what to apply; when and how to make the applications.

We recommend the use of commercial lime and sulphur for dormant use. Add 8 gallons of water to one. Apply after leaves fall, or before buds open in spring.

Spraying Calendar for Apples and Peaches

EXPLANATION—A spraying calendar cannot be made other than suggestive as to the operations and materials which may be necessary in the control of the various insect pests and fungous diseases which affect orchard trees. Every kind of tree and every insect or disease responds best to certain special treatment, and this treatment varies greatly according to conditions. Great care has been taken in this spraying calendar to indicate briefly and concisely the most important enemies of fruit trees over most of the country.

However, there are a great many troublesome bugs and fungi which are not mentioned. These are all treated at length in bulletins from your own state experiment station, which may be obtained on application. But we are always glad to correspond with any of our customers regarding the most satisfactory way of treating their trees for the control of diseases.

The important thing to be observed in all sorts of spraying is to use the right materials, apply at the right time and with utmost thoroughness. It is these things which means success in combatting insects and diseases. This calendar tells what to use for some of the most important orchard pests, and the right time to make the application. Where these instructions are followed, the work will be successful.

Spraying lies at the bottom of successful fruit growing. It is no longer a question as to whether it pays to spray. It is a necessity, and the laws in many fruit-producing states make this operation compulsory. It is just as impossible to grow good fruit without thorough and careful spraying as it is to grow a good crop of grain without careful preparation of the soil.

Fruit that is perfect and of high quality always commands a good price and never has to hunt very long for a market. Good fruit makes a good profit, while wormy, scabby, diseased fruit is a loss in more ways than one. It is quality that counts, and it is quality that the markets of the world are constantly demanding.

There was a time when it required no effort on the part of the farmer to produce fine fruit, but diseases and insects have been permitted to multiply for so many years that they are far more numerous now than in the days of our grandfathers. Likewise, there was a time when fruit could be marketed in bags, but with the development of cold storage, fruit is required in such condition as to stand up in storage for periods ranging from a few weeks to a year, so that it must be in gilt-edge condition at the time it goes into storage, else it rots.

Proper, thorough and timely spraying makes perfect fruit.

When to Spray	What to Use	What to Combat	Remarks
AUTUMN:	Lime-sulphur.	Scale and canker. Eggs of various insects on bark.	Not necessary except in emergency.
LATE WINTER:	Lime-sulphur 1 to 10, or 3 degrees Beaume.	Bud moth, peach leaf curl, twig borer. Scale insects, eggs of various insects.	Most effective at about time buds are opening. For eggs of apple leaf roller, use soluble oil.
SPRING: As buds are opening.	Tobacco extract.	Pear thrips; apple green aphis.	Repeat in day or so if necessary.
Just before blossoms open.	Lime-sulphur, or bordeaux mixture with lead arsenate.	Apple scab, spring canker worm, black rot canker.	Apply as first blooms are ready to burst.
When last petals fall from apples.	Same material as above.	Codling moth, apple scab, curculio.	Use high pressure, with coarse nozzle on a crook. Fill every calyx. Most important application.
When last husks drop from peaches.	Self-boiled lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead.	Curculio on peach.	Commercial lime-sulphur may be used, but dilute according to directions on package.
SUMMER: When ever needed.	Tobacco extract.	Green and woolly aphis, leaf hopper.	Soap increases penetration of this material.
	Lime-sulphur and lead arsenate.	Codling moth, leaf-eating insects and fungous diseases.	Bordeaux mixture is more effective for apple blotch and bitter rot. Where these diseases are bad, make three or four applications up to three weeks before ripening.

BARNES' PRICE LIST

Apples and Crabs:

	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
Selected size, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	....
5 to 6 feet, first class .....	.35	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.30	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.20	1.75	12.50
One year, or light 2-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	12.50
One year, or light 2-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.50	10.00
Select, size 6 feet.....	.50	4.00	....

Special Kinds—Delicious, King David and Ensee
10c each above price of the other kinds on each
grade.

Dwarf Apple, Assorted, 3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00
List of varieties on application.			

Pear Trees:

5 to 6 feet, first class.....	.40	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.30	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Select size, 6 feet.....	.50	4.00	....
Bartlett and Seckel, 5c per tree above other kinds.			

Dwarf Pear, 3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.00	15.00

Peach Trees:

4 to 6 feet, first class .....	.25	2.00	12.50
3½ to 5 feet .....	.20	1.50	10.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.15	1.00	8.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.10	.90	7.00
1 to 3 feet, whip grade.....	.10	.75	6.00
6 to 7 feet, select size.....	.35	3.00	....

Cherry Trees (Sour):

4 to 5 feet, first class .....	.50	4.00	25.00
3½ to 4 feet .....	.40	3.50	20.00
2½ to 3 feet .....	.30	2.50	15.00
5 feet, selected size .....	.60	5.00	....

Sweet Varieties, 5c each above these prices.

Plum Trees:

5 to 6 feet, first class .....	.50	4.00	35.00
4 to 5 feet, first class.....	.40	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 feet, first class .....	.30	2.50	20.00
6 feet, selected size .....	.60	5.00	....

Apricots:

4 to 5 feet, first class .....	.50	4.00	....
3 to 4 feet, first class .....	.40	3.00	....
5 feet, selected size .....	.60	5.00	....

Quinces:

3 to 4 feet, first class .....	.40	3.00	25.00
2 to 3 feet, first class .....	.30	2.50	20.00
4 feet, select size .....	.50	4.00	....

Currants:

1-1 Red, assorted, first class.....	.10	.75	5.00
2-1 Red, assorted, first class.....	.15	1.00	7.00
1-1 Perfection .....	.20	1.50	12.50
2-1 Perfection .....	.25	2.00	17.50
3-1, bearing size .....	.50	4.50	....

Gooseberries:

1-1 Houghton .....	.15	1.00	7.00
2-1 Houghton .....	.20	1.50	10.00
1-1 Downing and Smith.....	.15	1.25	10.00
2-1 Downing and Smith .....	.20	1.50	12.00
2-1 Josselyn and Industry .....	.25	2.00	15.00
3-1 Josselyn and Industry35	3.00	25.00

Barnes Nurseries

COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI, OHIO



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